

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 756.]

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1861.

[Vol. XIV.]

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street).—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 16.

The following is the general state of the votes before the last ballot.

New-Hampshire, 4 for Burr, viz. Mr. Foster, Mr. Sheafe, Mr. Tenney and Mr. Freeman.

Massachusetts, 11 for Burr, viz. Mr. S. Lee, Mr. Otis, Mr. N. Read, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. L. Williams, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Mattoon, Mr. J. Reed, Mr. Sedgewick.

Three for Jefferson, viz. Mr. Bishops, Mr. Yarnum, Mr. Lincoln.

Rhode-Island, 2 for Burr, viz. Mr. Champlain, and Mr. J. Brown.

Connecticut, 7 for Burr, viz. Mr. M. C. Goodrich, Mr. E. Goodrich, Mr. Griswold, Mr. Dana, Mr. J. Davenport, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. J. C. Smith.

Vermont, 1 for Jefferson, viz. Mr. Lyon.

One for Burr, viz. Mr. Morris.

New-York, 6 for Jefferson, viz. Mr. Bailey, Mr. Tompion, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Elmdorff, Mr. Van Cortlandt, Mr. J. Smith.

Four for Burr, viz. Mr. Bird, Mr. Glen, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Platt.

New-Jersey, 3 for Jefferson, viz. Mr. Kitchell, Mr. Condit, Mr. Linn.

Two for Burr, viz. Mr. F. Davenport, Mr. Imlay.

Pennsylvania, 9 for Jefferson, viz. Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Gregg, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Leib, Mr. Smilie, Mr. Muhlenberg, Mr. Heiler, Mr. Steuart, Mr. R. Brown.

Four for Burr, viz. Mr. Waln, Mr. Kittera, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Woods.

Delaware, 1 for Burr, viz. Mr. Bayard.

Maryland, 4 for Jefferson, viz. Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Dent, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Christie.

Four for Burr, viz. Mr. J. C. Thomas, Mr. Cralk, Mr. Dennis, and Mr. Bear.

Virginia, 14 invariably for Mr. Jefferson, viz. Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Clay, Mr. Cabell, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Eggleston, Mr. Goode, Mr. Gray, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Jackson, Mr. New, Mr. Randolph, Mr. A. Trigg, Mr. F. Trigg, Mr. Tazewell.

Five for Burr, on some ballots, (2 of whom on the first ballot voted for Mr. Jefferson) viz. Mr. Evans, Mr. H. Lee, Mr. Page, Mr. Parker, Mr. Powell.

North-Carolina, 6 invariably for Jefferson, viz. Mr. Allison, Mr. Macon, Mr. Stanford, Mr. Stone, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. Spaight.

Four for Burr on some ballots, (3 of whom on the first ballot voted for Mr. Jefferson) viz. Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hill, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Greve.

South-Carolina, Mr. Sumpter being sick has not attended, the moment his vote can be ascertained. The individual votes of the representatives of this state are not accurately known. But it is generally believed that Mr. Huger voted for Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Harper, vote for Burr. Mr. Nott's vote is doubtful. He has gone home.

Georgia, 1 for Jefferson, viz. Mr. Talliferro, Mr. Jones, who is dead, would have voted the same way.

Kentucky, 2 for Jefferson, viz. Mr. Davis, and Mr. Fowler.

Tennessee, 1 for Jefferson, viz. Mr. Claiborne.

The Senate of the United States have passed the bill that originated in the house of representatives for erecting a Mausoleum to George Washington, with amendments that entirely alter the provisions of the bill.

United of directing the erection of a Mausoleum, they direct the erection of a Monument for which they appropriate 50,000 dollars and appoint John Marshall, Bishopt Washington, John E. Howard and Tobias Lear, commissioners to carry the erection into effect.

TUESDAY, February 17.

After a declaration of the result of the Presidential election, a bill for declaring all letters received by, or written to John Adams free of postage, was read twice and ordered a third reading.

WEDNESDAY, February 18.

An engrossed bill for extending the privilege of franking to John Adams, now President of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Davis, after some prefatory remarks, introduced the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the speaker of this house, in directing the sergeant at arms to order and expel from the gallery of this house, Samuel H. Smith, a citizen of the United States, usurped a power not given him by the rules of this house, and deprived the said Samuel H. Smith of his constitutional right, as a citizen of the United States.

The bill granting the privilege of franking to John Adams after the 4th of March next was read a third time and passed.

Several petitions were presented and read.

Gen. Smith reported a bill for erecting Light Houses on New Point Comfort and Smith's Point in Virginia and one on an Island in Long Island Sound.

Mr. Parker reported a bill making appropriations for the Navy; and also, a bill for establishing Navy-yards.

A bill was reported from the committee appointed on the subject of Post-Offices and Post-Roads, which was committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for Friday.

A bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1861 was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow; as was also a bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment.

THURSDAY, February 19.

Mr. C. Goodrich made report from the committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of Winthrop Sargent, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The report is lengthy, and concludes by recommending the following resolution:

Resolved, That there does not appear cause for further proceedings on the matters of complaint for mal-administration against Winthrop Sargent, as governor of the Mississippi Territory.

The motion was made to reject the resolution law—a debate ensued. On the question being taken by yeas and nays, it was rejected; there being yeas 50—nays 49, and the speaker declaring himself in the negative.

A bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1861 and the bill for the support of the military establishment were each read a third time and passed. The latter appropriates about 2,000,000 dollars.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Nathaniel Holmes was read a third time and passed.

A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the valuation of houses & the enumeration of slaves" was read a third time and passed.

Mr. C. Goodrich from the committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of Winthrop Sargent, made a report, which being lengthy the reading was dispensed with. It was on motion referred to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for Monday.

Mr. Otis presented a petition from Mr. L'Enfant, which he moved to refer to the committee of claims, as it was accompanied with documents that were not before that committee when they reported unfavorably on his former petition—Carried.

A report was made from the committee appointed to consider the expediency of extinguishing the claims of the individual states, as established by commissioners formerly appointed to settle the accounts. Mr. Christie moved to postpone the consideration till the 3d of March, which was carried, 47 to 42.

Mr. Platt from the committee of revision and unfinished business reported a bill for continuing in force the law commonly called the Sedition law—without limitation of time.

A motion was made to reject the bill and the yeas and noes were called—Mr. Allison spoke in favor of the motion and then the question was called for from various parts—There were 50 in the affirmative and 49 in the negative, the Speaker voted in the negative consequently the motion was lost.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that they had passed the bill granting the privilege of franking to John Adams.

On motion by Mr. Macon, the sedition

bill was after some debate referred to a committee of the whole house and made the order for Saturday.

American Intelligence.

Maryland.

WASHINGTON, (City) February 17. Immediately after the election of a President was announced, a number of the citizens of New Jersey avenue assembled and unanimously resolved to illuminate their windows at fun let; and at nine o'clock an elegant entertainment was given by a Republican at his own house. When the following toast were drank:

1. The Sons of Columbia—May they ever enjoy Liberty and virtue to protect it—16 cheers.

2. The Federal Constitution—and Thomas Jefferson—10 cheers.

3. John Adams—May his country remember his services with gratitude—4 cheers.

4. The memory of Washington—May it remain without the help of a Mausoleum, until the sun itself shall be extinguished.—A Solemn Pause.

5. The memory of those heroes who have fallen to secure American Independence.—16 cheers.

6. The memory of John Wesley and those who crossed the atlantic to illuminate the Western World with the light of the gospel.

7. The memory of Benjamin Franklin—May the fons of science find another in Dr. Priestly.

8. Wm. C. C. Claiborne; who with his own hand was the first to illuminate his lodgings—may his talents and virtues long illuminate the land of Liberty.—16 cheers.

9. General Samuel Smith, the friend of American commerce and manufactures.—9 cheers.

10. Matthew Lyon, and the liberty of the Press—16 cheers.

11. John Nicholas of Virginia who with one eye can bring to light the works of darkness.—16 cheers.

12. John Randolph, the man who dares to speak as he thinks; and write to a president in his own style.—9 cheers.

13. The representatives from New-York; May Alians never want a Livingston to defend their cause.—16 cheers.

14. Albert Gallatin—May the United States long enjoy his financial talents.—16 cheers.

15. The City of Washington—May it flourish till the globe itself dissolves.

16. The American Fair—May they instruct their offspring to remember the 17th day of February, 1861.

February 18.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house, to their correspondent at Philadelphia, dated

"Liverpool, Dec. 8th 1860.

"It is with reluctance we now communicate to you, the situation of a great number of the poor inhabitants of this place—It is a fact, numbers are almost in a state of starvation.

"Our markets are generally extravagantly high. Flour is 11 shilling—Rice is worth from 4s 2 to 4s 4.—Sea Island Cotton from 3s 3 to 3s 6, none at market—Upland 1s 3 to 2s.

"Happy must be the fate of America when contrasted with the convulsed and wretched situation of Europe.

A late London paper says—The trade expected to be opened with Prussia is like to be very lucrative. That country—(once the most flourishing and powerful in the world, though now little known beyond the route of travellers going to or coming from the East Indies)—abounds in gold and silver mines, which have not been worked for a number of years, owing to the want of fuel.

When John Boyle (one of the translators of the Bible, in the reign of James I) was a young student at Cambridge, he received from the learned Dr. Whitaker three rules for avoiding those dilemmas which usually attend a sedentary life, to which he adhered with equal constancy and success.

1st. Study always standing.
2d. Never shut in a window.
3d. Never go to bed with wet feet.

GEORGE-TOWN, Feb. 16.

COW POX.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Lettison, of London, to Dr. Barton, of Bolton.

Vaccine inoculation is becoming more and more general in England, and on the European continent—about 16,000 have had the disease, if difficult it can be termed, without any taste of fatality, and about 3000 have been inoculating again with the common small pox, without conveying any disease; so that probably soon no other than the Cow Pox will be adopted here. I imagine a fatal case will never occur; as there is rarely more than one pustule.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, February 17.

The schooner Factor, arrived at New-York from the Cape, brings intelligence of Toussaint having marched against the Spanish port of Hispaniola, with 12,000 troops, where the disaffected blacks lately commanded by Rigaud, had taken refuge; and who had several times committed depredations on the property of the well disposed inhabitants.

General Toussaint has caused citizen Roume, the representative of the French government, in order to deprive him of the power of conspiracy against the public tranquility, to be removed to the village of Dondon, here he is to remain until the French government shall recollect him, to answer for his bad conduct.

The following is an extract of a letter from one of the most respectable mercantile houses in Lisbon, to his correspondent in Rhode I. dated November 14.

"It has been notified to the merchants, that the wheat in the stores will not reach further than February; at the same time that England is sending over 10,000 troops, part of which are already arrived, and it is well known that they cannot spare any thing for their support. Under these circumstances, we can safely recommend shipments of either wheat, flour or indian corn. The present prices are 3 dollars per bushel for wheat; corn, 1 dollar 75 cents; pork, 18 dollars; rice 8 1-2 dollars; pipe staves 120 dollars per long M."

Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, February 19.

The collector's office of this port was last night entered by some villains who took out the iron chest and broke it open. Fortunately it contained but a small amount of specie (not perhaps exceeding 60 dollars,) which the thieves carried off—but left a pocket book untouched in which was a large sum in bank notes.

February 21.

Thursday the senate confirmed the nomination of James A. Bayard, as minister plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

We understand that Mr. Bayard will decline the appointment.

The same day the senate passed unanimously this bill that originated in the house of representatives for extending the privilege of franking to John Adams.

In our last paper we stated from misinformation, that the privilege of franking applied to letters received by, as well as those written by Mr. Adams. The bill only applies to letters received by Mr. Adams, and not those written by him.

NORFOLK, February 17.

It will be recollected that some twelve or eighteen months ago, we published two letters from Captain Ebenezer Giles to Timothy Pickens, complaining of the barbarous treatment which he received from the commander of a British ship of war; and that Mr. Pickens, in reply, added only insult to the injuries which Captain Giles had sustained. Our readers recollecting these circumstances, will fully understand the subject of the following letter, which we copy from a Philadelphia paper.

To John Adams, President of the United States.

Sir, I must beg leave to remind you once more of my case, and bring to your recollection the sufferings of an American citizen. They are truly great; and

through me every man in America suffers. The treatment I have received at the hands of captain Matton, of the British frigate *Daphne*, is such that no government, however pacifically inclined, could bear, I should imagine, with apathy and indifference. Retribution from any indemnity due to me, the honor and feelings of the nation are deeply interested; a nation especially that ought to boast of its freedom and independence.

The protest I have signed, confirmed by four of my crew, is such as to make a deep impression on the public mind, and no counter project from Mr. Pickering or from Mr. Matton, through his friend Mr. Finlater, is sufficient to invalidate it. I should never complain without reason, nor should I be so foolish as to expect satisfaction for grievances, had I provoked them; but the fact is, that they were as wonted as unprovoked, and as cruel as unjust and unwarranted; it is for this reason, sir, the executive of America is bound in duty and honor to see me redressed.

Those tyrants of Europe who sport with the lives of their subjects, and make a traffic of their vassals, would have spirit enough to resent such an insult as I have received, and courage enough to remonstrate at least, with the aggressors, and require both an indemnity and apology for the outrages committed on the person of one of their slaves; what then should we not expect from the government of America, who profess to be republicans, and on their election solemnly pledge themselves to watch over the interests of the people and protect their persons and property? From all these considerations I appeal to men, sir, at the head of the executive, in the dernier resort, and flatter myself you will render through me, the nation that justice and satisfaction we are so justly entitled to.

It is not for me to point out to you the mode or the manner—this I must leave to your wisdom and discretion. But I shall be well pleased to learn from you when at leisure, that you mean to take up the matter in a manner worthy of the president of the United States.

I expect that you will not be displeased at my addressing this letter to you through the medium of the press—I have always written to you through the post office, and have not had the honor of an answer; probably this mode of conveyance may be more easy and certain.

I have the honor to be,

Sr,

With the highest consideration,
Your most obedient
And humble servant,

EBEN. GILES.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1801.

To John Adams esq. president
of the United States.

—STANTON, February 24.

Mr. Michael Garber, Sen. a citizen of this town, has invented a machine, for which he has received a patent for making nails. By this machine 1 person can make eight or nine thousand nails of any size in a day; by the common mode it is a laborious task for one man to make one thousand in a day. This machine is worked by water, it receives the rod makes, and heads the nails, and discharges itself in about four seconds.

We presume this will be one of the most valuable machines ever invented.

(From the *Mercantile Advertiser*.)

[The public were informed, in this paper on Monday last, that the Convention with France had been transmitted by the French government to Guadalupe, and had been proclaimed there.

—From the following Circular Letter (which we received yesterday by capt. Wallace of the Brig *Nancy* from St. Thomas) it appears that the agency are taking the necessary measures for carrying into effect those articles in which it is more immediately concerned; adding, we presume, from a conviction the Convention will be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.]

[Translated for the *Mercantile Advertiser*.]

[CIRCULAR.]

Port Liberty, 11th Nivose, (Dec. 31) 9th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The Agents of the Consuls of the French Republic to the Windward Islands. To the Administrators of the Marine and War, Administrators of the Department, Municipal Agents, Civil and Commercial Judges, Justices of the Peace, Committees of the Government near the Administrative and Judicial Districts, Military Commanders, Commandants of

Ports, Captains of Armed Vessels, &c. &c.

A Convention, Citizens, has been solemnly promulgated, which re-establishes between the French Republic and the United States of America, the accustomed relations of friendship and commerce.

Already two articles of this Convention (the 4th and 17th) are obligatory on the two contracting nations.

The intention and the orders of the government of the Republic, notified to the Agency of the Consuls by the Ministers of the Marine and the Colonies, are, Citizens, that a disposition of those articles (a copy of which is subjoined) be executed with the greatest punctuality.

(Here follow the 4th and 17th articles of the Convention between this country and France.)

Every one of you, citizens, in that which concerns you, are to require, oversee, procure or maintain, with the utmost exactitude, the strict execution of all these points. This injunction engages all your responsibility.

All the Americans whom the fate of war may have brought into Guadalupe or its dependencies, are to be instantly released.

In case of the absence of the persons interested in reclaiming the American property captured since the signing of the treaty, and not yet definitively condemned, &c. the public ministers are to take charge of the business for the persons absent; and to put them in the way of obtaining, either on the part of the captors or the government, the satisfaction to which they may be entitled.

In case of the arrival at Guadalupe or its dependencies, &c. of any prizes captured from the Americans, the commissaries of the government, delegates or prize commissioners, are immediately to intervene, and to adopt every measure for preserving the interest of whoever may have a right to it.

All captains of privateers and letters of marque, are bound, on point of losing their commissions, besides incurring the other penalties, damages, &c. to conform themselves to the spirit of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire, and particularly to the 4th and 17th articles.

Copies of said articles, and of the present circular letter, will be this day annexed to the commissions of all vessels of war and letters of marque.

All privateers and letters of marque now at sea, which may touch at Guadalupe or its dependencies, &c. shall be provided with the same documents by the chief of the war office, or by the delegates or commissaries, who will take a receipt for the same on the back of their commissions.

You may conceive, citizens, how much damage the non observance of these dispositions may cause to the public treasury, as well as to the owners, captains and securities of the privateers and letters of marque. Yourself, citizens, have the greatest interest in preventing this non-observance.

The functionary who by prevarication or negligence, shall suffer the least infraction of the clauses which have been just made known, will most certainly be responsible in his person and property.

You will have to render an account, citizens, each in your several stations, for the execution of the said clauses, at every opportunity; and we repeat to you that your responsibility in this respect is very serious.

Health and fraternity,

JEANNEE BRESSEAU.

By the agents of the Consuls,

EDM. MAUDUIT, sec. gen.

Lexington, March 16.

THE MAIL.

No Mail Yesterday.

On Wednesday last we had a southern mail—the principal part of which consisted of papers and letters dated in December and January.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. PRINTER,

The following extracts are copied from a letter addressed to Samuel H. Smith, (Editor of the National Intelligencer, a paper published at the City of Washington) by Mr. Abraham Bradley jun. Assistant Post Master General, dated 1st General Post-Office, February 4, 1801:

"When communications have been made to the post master general by letter, he has never failed to give them proper attention; but to news-paper publications he has deemed it not worth while to make any reply."

"It should seem that many of the editors of news-papers either did not know that there was such a thing as boilerous

elements, or else considered them subject to the post master general's command. It is hardly necessary to state that violent winds and storms, and ice, will at times render it impossible to ferry across rivers—that inconsiderable runs are sometimes swelled by rains, to the size of rivers—that heavy rains or the breasting up of frozen ground, render some roads so deep that it is impossible to travel on them with the necessary speed—that the mail is carried either in stages or on horseback—that post-stages are as liable to break as those of individuals, that they may break where no other carriage is to be had for a number of miles—that a horse may be overcome by heat, may fall dead with distemper, may become lame or unable to travel, where no other horse can be procured—that the riders may fall sick, and many other accidents may cause a delay of the mail. Yet such is the fact, and nineteen out of twenty of the failures and delays that do happen, arise from unavoidable accident."

From the above extracts it is evident that it has been the intention of the post master general to pay no attention whatever to news-paper complaints against the post office department; notwithstanding which, it seems this letter was written by his assistant, in answer to a paragraph which appeared in the National Intelligencer of the 2d February last. As the assistant post master general has confederated to pay attention to that publication contrary to the previous intention of his principal, may we not hope through him to be informed, whether the failures in the mail through the wilderness to Kentucky, for three months past, has been really owing, to the inclemency of the season, high waters or other accidents, out of the power of the post master general either to foresee or controul; and that he has received vouchers to that effect; or to what other cause those failures are to be attributed? Also whether the post master general has been informed (through any channel to which he can give credit) of the mistakes which have been constantly committed since the establishment of distributing offices, by which letters and packages pass through the offices where they ought to be deposited, to the extreme parts of the state, and in many instances do not return for two, and some times four weeks; and if he has received such information, whether any steps have been taken to remedy this evil?

Should the post master general continue to disregard news-paper complaints, it is hoped the people will not—but that the respectable citizens in the different parts of this state, will convene at convenient places, and join in a remonstrance to the executive, against the abuses committed in that department, it being the only probable mode of obtaining redress.

A CITIZEN.

Lexington, March 14th, 1801.

* The paragraph here alluded to, is as follows—

"The Editor of the National Intelligencer, during the last week, has received so many complaints respecting the irregular receipt of papers by his subscribers, that he finds himself unable to reply individually to each.

"Complying on his part, rigidly with the rules of the department, and making up his packets in such a way as apparently to defy injury from the most careless neglect of them, he is authorized to say that the failure is solely to be ascribed to the post office department.

"Neglect and misconduct appear to occur in the whole extent of the line. The papers are destroyed before they reach even Alexandria, Newport, Del. Philadelphia and New-York, all of which are on the main line.

"Determined, if possible, to redress an evil of so extensive and growing magnitude, he invites information from his subscribers (requesting that letters may be post paid) which information shall be, as that received has been, submitted to the post master general."

Gleanings from our Latest Files.

LAW OF VIRGINIA.

An act in addition to the act intitled, "An act to amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth."

[Passed January 17, 1801.]

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That any person who shall hereafter, of his own free will and accord, or by the persuasion of, or combination with any foreign agent, or any other person, being an alien, or a citizen of this commonwealth, or any other of the United States, deliver up or surrender, or cause to be delivered up or surrendered, either by his own authority, or under colour of any

office whatsoever, held, or claimed to be held, under the authority of this commonwealth, any citizen of this commonwealth or any other of the United States, or any other free person whomsoever, being within the limits of this commonwealth, and entitled to the protection of the laws thereof, during his residence therein, to be transported beyond sea, or elsewhere without the United States, shall on conviction of every such offence, be adjudged a felon, and sentenced by the court before whom such conviction shall be had to undergo a confinement in the jail and penitentiary house, for a term not exceeding ten years, nor less than one year, and during such term, be compelled to perform such labour, and be subjected to such rules and regulations, in other respects, as is prescribed by law in the case of other felons condemned to serve in the said house.

And be it further enacted, That in case any person be delivered up or surrendered, as aforesaid, shall be transported by sea or land to any place without the jurisdiction of the courts of this commonwealth, or of any other of the United States, and at such place shall be tried and condemned by any court, either civil or military, for any criminal offence pretended to have been committed by such person at any place whatsoever, and in consequence of such condemnation, shall be actually executed under the authority of the court passing sentence upon him, then and every person or persons concerned in such delivery and surrender shall, on conviction thereof, and due proof made of such condemnation and execution, as aforesaid, be adjudged a felon, and suffer death in like manner as aiders, abettors and counsellors of murder in the first degree, are directed to be punished in and by the fourteenth section of the act, intitled "an act to amend the penal laws of this commonwealth."

And be it further enacted, That all the duties required by the said recited act, to be performed by the court of the city of Richmond, shall hereafter be performed by the Governor with the advice of council, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

This act shall commence and be in force from the passing thereof.

NASSAU, (N. P.) January 7.

On Monday last arrived two of Genl. Bowles' Indians, and six white men, who inform, that nothing but an almost entire want of ammunition prevents him from succeeding in totally reducing this country. Notwithstanding repeated assurances in the American papers, that the Indians were almost disaffected, it is absolutely a fact that the whole nation is entirely devoted to him.

STANTON, February 24.

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomew, January 19.

"Our cruisers are all called in by Commodore Barry, who arrived here a few days ago, and took command of the windward station. It is imagined he has received the official account of peace with America. Several American vessels within this week past have been carried into St. Martins, but were immediately liberated. It is generally reported here that Guadalupe has been declared in a state of siege by the British."

John Armstrong, is elected senator for New-York for six years.

GEORGE-TOWN, Feb. 17.

Colonel Malcolm has been sent by the English East-India company on an embassy to the court of Persia. In preceding in a ship to Abu Sherer, from whence he was to commence his journey, he stopped at the island of Ormus of which a person who was with him, observes, "It is peculiarly remarkable, that not a single spring of fresh water is to be found, in the island, which is fifteen miles round. Streams of salt water are seen running in every direction from the mountains, on the banks of which the finest salt grow in thick flakes, having such the appearance of frozen snow. Many of the hills seem composed entirely of salt, and the whole soil of the island is strongly impregnated with that and sulphur, which occasions the intense heat so prevalent there."

FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber, TWO COPPER BE STILLS, of a superior quality; one containing 125, the other 110 gallons. And also, a COPPER BOILER, of 110, for which likely young three or four year old Geldings will be taken in payment. Those who are in want, will do well by making immediate application, as in a short time a sale will undoubtedly be effected.

ROBT. BARK.

VINEYARD.

THE shareholders of the VINEYARD ASSOCIATION are hereby informed, that on Friday the 20th instant is the day appointed by law for electing directors, for the present year, and that a meeting for that purpose will be held on that day at six o'clock in the evening, at the house of Capt. John Polletthwait, By order of the board of directors.

JOHN BRADFORD Chm.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on South Elkhorn, Fayette county, two horses, the one a black, about fourteen years old, high, twelve or thirteen years old, dark before, four feet white, flat and snip, one glass eye, the other a bay, about fifteen hands high, six or seven years old, both all round, no brands perceptible, either, the black appraised to \$12, the bay to \$2.

Jams Ritchey.

January 6th, 1851.

To all whom it may Concern.

BE it remembered, that I do hereby peremptorily and absolutely revoke, and forever make void all powers of attorney and letters of agency, formerly given, relative to my military grant of land, lying near Clarksville, in this State. Particularly do I, as aforesaid, revoke all such powers given to Francis M. Mumford, and especially that power which he obtained on the 15th of February 1850, and which is hereby expressly null and void forever.

Adam Boyd.

Nashville, Tennessee, 16th February 1851.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS I traded a horse to Mr. Warren Bates, and gave him a note for twenty dollars worth of cattle, for a mare, that I now find was a mare, and she put on me, and for which of agency, I determined not to pay it, until compelled by law.

John P. Nichols.

March 10th, 1851.

THIS is to inform the public, that my wife POLLY, has absconded from my bed and board, and I forward all persons from dealing, or trusting her from this time forward, from this date, mine not to pay it, until compelled by law.

John Wynn.

March 2d, 1851.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Public are hereby informed, that I have opened a House of ENTERTAINMENT, at the ford of Cumberland river, on the road from Kentucky to Illinois, where travellers may be suitably accommodated.

William Hogan.

N. B. Corn at 3¢ per bushel.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the mouth of Tate's creek, a grey mare, 13 hands high, three years old, last spring, had on an old bridle, no brands, appraised to \$7.10.

Wm. Roberts.

Madison county, Nov 26, 1850.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living at Teagarden's mill, on Hickman, in Jefferson county, a bay filly, two years old, no brand perceptible, appraised to 40¢.

James Kennedy.

13th June, 1850.

ON Friday the 27th of March 1851, I shall attend at the house of John Adkins, on Twin creek, a branch of Licking river, to prove a beginning corner of a survey made in the name of Nathaniel Conkey, at ten o'clock, and shall go from thence the same day to mill creek, in order to prove a beginning corner of a survey made in the name of John Minckison, deceased.

4¢ 6

John Humphrey Lyon.

ALL persons indebted to Melchor Myers of the town of Lexington, either by bond note or book account, are hereby notified to come forward and pay their respective balances to me, as I am properly authorized to receive the same, and to give acquittance; those who fail cannot be indulged.

George Hyvel.

Attorney in fact.

March 16th, 1851.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

March Court of Quarter Sessions, 1851. Thomas Oliver, John M. Boggs and Martha his wife, George Anderson and Robert his wife, Joseph Oliver, David Oliver and Nancy Oliver, heirs of Thomas Oliver, deceased, complainants, against

George Underwood, defendant, IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, agreeable to law and rules of this court, and it appearing to their satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that he appear here on the 5th day of our next May court, and answer a bill of revivor filed against him by the said complainants, otherwise the same will be taken for confessed against him, that a copy of this order be published in some Kentucky newspaper according to law, another published five Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington, and a third at the door of the court house in this county.

A copy

Tells

Leve Todd, Clk.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

LXINGTON DISTRICT COURT.

February term, 1851.

Richard Crooks, Complainant, against William Fisher, Lemuel Crittenden and Sucky his wife, and John Jones and Sally his wife, heirs and legal Representatives of Benjamin Fisher, deceased, Defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that this order be published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington, on some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy. Tells

Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

SEVENTY DOLLARS REWARD. RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living at Mann's Lick about the 28th December last a Negro man named

HARRY,

about 25 years of age, upwards of six feet high, very likely, active and well made, has a variety of clothing with him, among which is the following. A new green broad cloth coat, fawned down jacketingham do, white shirts, new leather overalls, calico hat, a new grey linen hunting-shirt, old cloth overalls, brown new shoes, &c. &c. Any person who will secure the above negro in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward, or the above reward if brought home, paid by me.

JAMES F. MOORE.

WHEREAS, I was wickedly and villainously assaulted and wounded, by a certain HEZEKIAH BRISCO, at the town of Versailles, in Woodford County, at the Court of Quarter Sessions held there, on Monday last, for no cause or provocation whatsoever (except his being justly indebted to me in the sum of nineteen dollars and an half, on the notes of his hand, by the advice of my friends, and to guard against any attempts in future, I think proper to inform the public that I shall hereafter wear arms, which I am determined to use up to the necessary for self defence.

Jas. Biss.

Attorney, Lexington.

9th March, 1851.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Hull, deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to Betty Harp, or they may be assured that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection, as no further indulgence can be given.

3¢

Carberena Hull, adm'r.

NOTICE.

THAT I will attend (or my bail) the Amos Edwards will, on my (or my bail) the Amos Edwards appointed by the county court of Montgomery under the act entitled "An act to reduce to one the several acts, to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procuring lands," to meet at Mr. Simpson's tavern, in the town of Mount Sterling, on the 6th day of May next to proceed from thence to the several miles hereinafter mentioned, to establish the special claim in two entries, the one made in December 18th 1824, in the name of John Edwards, (heir of Samuel Ball, for 5000 acres, calling to begin at a buckeye tree, marked B, on the north side of the center creek, a branch of Licking, and to run N. 12° W. and down to creek for quantity. The other made December 29, 1824, in the name of John Edwards, (heir of Samuel Ball, for 1000 acres, calling to begin at a small sugar tree, marked D, on a branch of Hinkins, and to run S. 35° E. and thence northerly for quantity. And to do such other acts as may be necessary, in conformity to said act. The commission aforesaid will proceed from said Simpson house to the tree called for in the first mentioned entry, and will continue from day today until they shall have finished.

Paris, March 3d, 1851.

John Edwards.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Hickman county, four miles from the mouth of Hickman, a bay Mare, two years old last spring, about fourteen hands high, no brand perceptible, appraised to a dollar.

James Hogan.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the headwaters of Hickman creek, near John town, or Brown Horse, three years old next spring, three wite feet, flat and snip, half his main cut off, not docked or branded; appraised to 10¢.

Jeffamine county, Nov 8th, 1850.

John Tompson.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Stone, Clarke county, one dark iron gray mare, two years old, fourteen hands high, brand on the near houlder and buttock, not known what, with all gray spot on her near shoulder, a four shilling bill on; appraised to 15¢.

Johna Dancan.

October 28, 1850.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Nicholas County, on Licking, a Yellow Bay Horse, thirteen hands and a half high, a small black, (some little spots, trots and paces, nine years old, a dark blue and tail mixed with white; appraised to 15¢.

George Standford.

December 1st, 1850.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Garrard county, a black filly, three years old next spring, a flat in her forehead, and spot on her near arm, thirteen hands high, appraised to 7½, 10¢.

John Welch.

December 16th, 1850.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Red Lick fork of Station Camp creek, in Madison county, a dark bay horse, judged to be 8 or 9 years old, about fourteen hands high, has a small flat in his face, and branded on the near shoulder thus 69, also under the mane thus 69, appraised to 10¢. Also a dark bay mare, four years old past, has a long flat in her face, and near hind foot white, about thirteen and a half hands high, branded

on the off shoulder thus 30, appraised to 7½.

John Abel.

2

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Pettis fork of Russell creek, a barrel stud colt, one year old, has a flat and snip, his hind feet, and the near fore foot white to the pattern joint, is hip shot in the off side, no brands perceptible, appraised to 1½, 10¢.

2 Thomas White.

December 26th, 1850.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Popes creek in Washington county, a Bay Filly, two years old last spring, neither docked nor branded, thirteen and a half hands high; appraised to 15¢.

Huck McElroy.

2 October 10th.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND.

OF about 1250 Acres, on Licking, six miles from the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to suit the purchaser.—The terms will be low for CASH and TOBACCO.—Apply

Geo. Poyzer.

Lexington, 17th Jan. 1851.

FOR SALE,

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Dellum, consisting of Two New Two Story FRAME HOUSES.

Nearly finished, large and convenient Cells, a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALIFIED LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about seven miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thurlby, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.

J. BIRNEY.

Danville, 9th February, 1851

FOR SALE,

Three or Four BOATS,

45 by 14 feet, to be built in the strongest and best manner, and delivered at Boon's borough, at any time when required, after ten days previous notice, and for which HEMP or Good HORSES, will be received in payment by

Thomas Hart.

16th February 1851.

A fine Quantity of CABLE ROPE may be had at the same place, by applying to M^r. Jm. Wilkinson.

WHEREAS, I, as executor of Edmund Wood, dridge decd. have heretofore given a power of attorney to Mr. Stewart Wilkins, for certain purposes therein mentioned; and whereas the said Wilkins has given the said power, have changed, I do therefore revoke the same.

J. WATKINS.

21st February, 1851.

A Good English Teacher,

WHO can come well recommended by his abilities, sobriety and moral character, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, living on the road from Lexington to the mouth of Hickman.

And Jonas Davenport.

February 26, 1851

J. H. DAVEISS,

ATTORNEY,

HAS fixed his permanent residence in Frankfort. His clients may always meet him there, except during the terms of the Lexington, Danville, and Bardonia District courts, which he will continue to attend. Letters on business sent by the mail (postage paid) will be punctually attended to.

3m

Frankfort, Dec. 1850.

A GOOD JOB FOR A COOPER. PROPOSALS will be received until the fifth day of March next, for the delivery of one hundred and fifty good water tight HOGSHEADS.—A generous price, and a reasonable time will be allowed. Apply to

John Jordan, jun. & Co.

or to

John A. Seitz.

Feb 23d, 1851.

To be Leased or Rented.

FOR THE TERM OF FOUR OR FIVE YEARS.

THE GRIST & SAW MILLS

ON South Elkhorn, Scott's road, late the property of Robert Parker, decd. Also the PLANTATION where the deceased formerly lived, and several Small Farms in the neighborhood.—Some part of the Rent must be paid in Cash, annually, and the balance in Produce, delivered at the mills, or in Lexington. The terms may be known on application to the subscribers. If contracts are not made before the 20th of March next, the property will be rented on that day, by public vendue, on the premises. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment;—and those who have demands against the estate, are desired to make them known to Thomas Bodley, in Lexington, as soon as possible.

JOHN PARKER, } Ex'ors.
ROBERT TODD, }
THOS. BODLEY, }

Lexington, Feb. 28, 1851.

3Btp

DAVID REID,

SADDLER,

REPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed his shop from the corner of Main and Cross streets, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. Few, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, where he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as usual, he flatters himself from his unremitting attention to business, and the opportunity he has had of acquiring a general knowledge of it, till to hold his share of the public esteem, he will do so.

Lexington, Feb. 16th 1850.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. D. R.

JUST OPENING,

AND FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON,

A General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD

WARE, & QUEENS WARE.

Which will be sold low for CASH or WHEAT delivered at the subscribers Mill, no credit need be asked.

GEORGE TEGARDEN.

Dec. 29th 1850.

tf.

A few tons of good Merchantable

HEMP

wanted, for which a generous price

will be given by

Good wages will be given to free

or fit JOURNEYMEN ROPE-

MAKERS.

PETER JANUARY.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

ON Wednesday the 28th day of April next, will be offered at public sale, in the town of Frankfort, that valuable, elegant and handsomely situated, new Two Story

BRICK HOUSE,

and LOT of GROUND, on which it is erected, now occupied as an Inn by Doct. Gazo, together with the improvements, consisting of a two story BRICK KITCHEN.

As it is presumed no person will purchase without feeling the property, a more minute description may be unnecessary.—A satisfactory title will be given.

George W. Erill,

at Captain Watkins.

Frankfort, February 15th, 1851.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber,

on the 22d of this instant, an apprentice boy to the tannery business, named

John Adkins, about 19 years of age, about five and a half feet high, has lost one of his eyes.

Whoever takes up the said apprentice for that I get him again, shall receive a reward of one filling, by

Peter Trouman.

Grassy Lick, Montgomery

County, February 25, 1851.

*

P. S. All persons are hereby forewarned

from harboring, dealing or trading with the said John Adkins, as I will not be answerable for any of his contracts from the date hereof.

P. T.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Harrison county, on Twin creek, a foot colored horse, three years old last spring, thirteen and a half hands high, two saddle spots, no brands perceptible, appraised to 7½, 10¢.

William M'Donald.

November 11th, 1850.

†

THE

GENERAL INSTRUCTOR,

Containing the Office, Duty, and Authority, of Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables, within this Commonwealth.

This work is now published, and may be had, [bound] at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents

A Variety of

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS,

On Religion, Politics, &c.

For sale on reasonable terms, at the of

of the Kentucky Gazette.

ACRED TO THE MUSES.

E. L. E. G. Y.

Written by a Young Gentleman in a Confinement.

SCENES! I yield to thy tubbing flow,
Alike interest of each feature I feel;
Widly irregular my pulses play,
And all my frame a lilted languor feels.

Dim are those eyes which once reflected flame,
And thus the throbbings of this aching breast;
My faint, my voice has lost its wonted tone,
And all my furrows are by fight exprest.

Few are the transports I may hope to share,
While herea lilted flow I remain;
Anticipation heightens my despair,
And retrospection harpens ev'ry pain.

The sports of youth, in which I once partook;
Alas! no more th' approving voice can wake;
On ev'ry scene, I feel a headlong look,
Nor know but that may be the last I take.

The social converse of my only friend,
No pleasing one, I now can scarcely bear;
Even loud and loud the faintest sound,
His fine-toned accents would disgust mine ear.

The frowns of censure, and the smiles of praise
Act on my feelings in the same degree;
The same emotion in both rises,
For all alike is vanity to me.

In vain I've tried each Euphonia art,
To forth my anguish and my health regain;
Little avail this flourish from thy hand,
And slowly creeps along each circling vein.

When o'er my plait, these heavy eye balls stray,
That glaze for ever to its purpled tear;
My meagre form I shudder to survey,
And almost dote it 'tis my self I view.

How chang'd, how alter'd from my former plight,
When youthful vigour ev'ry sense threw;
When fancy wing'd her bold exultive flight,
And naves of rapture whorled on my tongue!

The dreams of pleasure, which I then pursued,
No more shall chain me with their specious guile;
Nor shall my love of fame, be hence renew'd,
For, unknown yields not to the great or wild.

Alas! regardless of my friends and foes,
I wait impatient for that awful hour,
When beings existence to a final close,
And lifts the soul above afflictions pow'r.

Then, when exempt from each terrestrial tie,
My trembling spirit wings the field of space,
Approving founts may quench their native fire,
And smiling, bear me to the Throne of Grace.

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman, remarkable for his aversion to revealed religion, some years ago, in a large company among whom was Dr. Franklin, indulged himself in a number of remarks, dishonorable to the christian faith; and warmly opposed all who defended it.—When, turning to the Doctor, he appealed to him for the truth of his assertions. The good old man made this laconic reply "It is best to believe." This declaration, considered as the mature decision of one of the most enlightened ages, after upwards of 80 years passed in the learned and active world, is of no small weight in the scale of human opinion.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of reputeability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of

LAND.

In different parts of this state,—some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green river.—The payments will be made easy. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Thos. Badley.

December 20th, 1800.

TO RENT.

THE PLACE WHEREIN I NOW LIVE, AT the crossing of an old creek, fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the road to Cincinnati. There is a good level bog house, fifty feet long, four good fine line places a good lot of land and corn, and a number of useful buildings; about thirty six acres of cleared land, two of which are meadow, two graft lots joining the house. The advantageous situation of the place for a public house & range for stock, is generally known. Possession can be had immediately.—The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Warren Esq., Georgetown or to the undersigned in Franklin.

th. John Hunter.

N. B. Any person renting immediately, can be furnished with a quantity of water vegetables.

INFORMATION.

WHAT I HAVE COMMENCED.

TANNING.

IN Springfield, Washington County, and will buy or exchange Leather of any kind for Hides, or remove the same. I will tan Hides that weigh above 50 lbs. even or 25 lbs. dry as at Leather, for one third, if I receive them this year, or the first month in next.

th. Joseph Jeff.

October 20th, 1800.

BLANK DEEDS.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

IN addition to their valuable stock on hand, have just received and now opening at their store, in the brick building opposite the market-hole, a large and general assortment of well chosen

MERCHANDIZE.

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which will certainly be sold on the most moderate terms for CASH IN HAND. Also a supply of all kinds of groceries, China and Glass Ware, a quantity of excellent Bar-Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Castings and Window Glass, Nails of every description, Bowling Globes suitable for Merchant or Country Work, likewise Mann's Lick Salt of a SUPERIOR QUALITY.

They hereby return their thanks to their friends who have hitherto favored them with their custom, and flatter themselves that from a proper and due attention, to meet with a continuation of future favors.

Lexington, Dec. 1st, 1800.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A few Tons of Good, Well Cleaned HEMP;

For which MERCHANDIZE, NAILS, or Good Dry SALT, at 12s. per bushel will be given by

THOMAS HART.

Dec. 15, 1800.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell two tracts of

LAND.

IN Madison county conveyed by Saml. Edill to Elie Williams. One tract contains 250 acres lying on the fourth side of and adjoining the Kentucky river opposite the Copers lick.—The other tract also contains 250 acres, granted as afore said; this tract lies about half a mile below the former, they were located and surveyed, at an early period by Joseph Lang, and regularly conveyed by him to Edill. They are above Bourbonborough, and are said to be of a good quality and well situated; one of the tracts has a tenant at present.

I will also sell 1557 acres of LAND on Big Reed, patented to Jacob Ambrose of Bairdcount, in two grants; and 2000 acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the main fork of Licking in Bourbon county. Any person inclining to purchase either of the above tracts of LAND, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

C. Beatty.

Dec. 25th 1800.

TO LEASE.

For one or more years,

A VALUABLE FARM.

OF ninety or one hundred acres, cleared land, a good apple and peach orchard, meadow and pasture, a square log dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stables, &c. in good repair.—situate in Mercer county, on Salt river, about seven miles below Harrodsburgh.—Also a SMALL FARM adjoining the same, to be leased together or separately.—Also ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES of WOOD-LAND, to be leased for a term of years proportionate to the improvements person who takes the lease may agree to make thereon.

JAMES MACCOUN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1800

LANDS TO SELL.

At A Reasonable Price, viz.

1873 2 2 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the south by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many seats for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing springs besides Indian creek, it is all very fertile for cultivation but broken, it is intersected with fine bottom, with a little trouble and a small expense valuable profits out of cultivation may be got in some part of the tract. The title is indisputable.

116 6 1 2 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof of 1100 paces when reduced to a straight line, the full present level and rich. The title is indisputable.

230 1 2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of the Rock-Castle river, Madison county.

300 acres, in Garrard county on White-Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville crosses the tract N. E. S. W. about 3 1/2 of a mile, it is of a very early entry.

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

46 town lots and out lots in the said town of Clarksville.

6000 acres, of land in several small grants reserved by the state of Virginia, and ceded into two acts of Congress living on the bank of the river Kentucky, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

300 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio.

N. E. Natives, Produce, Merchandise, Lotts & Houses in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part; a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Sterling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of said lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Roberts.

High Street Lexington.

A Favorable Opportunity

I again offered those indebted to JOHN JORDAN Jun. to discharge their respective balances, as

Hemp, Flour, or Wheat, Tobacco,

Will be taken in payment.—This method is preferred to the disagreeable alternative of bringing suits, and will be a means of saving those that are delinquent, much expense. 'Tis therefore expected that they will avail themselves of this opportunity, nor longer postpone the payment of their just debts.

John Jordan jun.

AN ELEGANT

Additional assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Just received by John Jordan jun. & Co. Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

Just received from Le & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by MAGEE & FOWLER, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, Lexington, the following Valuable

22 MEDICINES: HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have, within eighteen months past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms and from foulness or obstruction in the stomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being found to every age and constitution contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is sold in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week. It has been found to exist in the bowels without pain or giving cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever's foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and may fatal disorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz the Tere or large round worm, the Ascarides, ordinary maw worm, and filix, the Tape, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints.—It is not hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning.—Bad and corrupted smel.—Itching in the nose and about the face.—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of food.—Starting and grinding of the teeth sleep.—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious.—Furging, with slimy and acid stools.—Vomiting.—Large and hard belly.—Pins and tickles at the rectum.—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits.—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse.—A dry cough.—Excellent thirst.—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and swelled.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

RECENT CURES.

SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS. MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 57, Wilkes Street, Fell's Point, city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of fifteen, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed, but was soon convinced the illness was caused by worms; they were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, especially the youngest. I made immediate recourse to a physician of the first reputation, and he medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children gained without hopes of the recovery.—The youngest one appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had procured many persons in cases equally desperate. Immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most delectable effects; the eldest manifest a great desire for large worms, and the second three loads of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long; in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and I hid the appearance of filix, of a size never before seen, and I sold eagerly to the apothecary of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were in the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeared to be irrevocable.

Sworn before me this 26th day of September, 1799.

J. SMITH.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands testify of the efficacy cured by these drops, after the best and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and no one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

The drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail, which unless early attended to and speedily removed, enlarge the constitution exceedingly, and bring on dangerous fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy-made use of, but being very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quantity,

it is very often fail; and children, and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently led for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at once application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart, which attends the application of other remedies.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Richmond, Norfolk, Exeter, and Washington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion:—to restore and amend the appetite:—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence:—to drive away all superfluous food, if taken on its full appearance.—They are celebrated for removing habitual colic—likewise at the stomach, and severe head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, White Swelling, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstructed Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumption, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, For the Cure of a Certain Disease.

HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

It is recommended as an valuable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, excessive use of mercury; the disease regular to moderate use, a certain period of life; bad habits, &c.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE.

An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by Cold, Fever, &c. It is very useful for a beautiful rosy color, and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER.

TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the emulsion from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all superfluous slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, freely removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of any other cause, speedily removing the inflammation of rheum, dimness, itching, and film to the eye, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently beset the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening the weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, who are now deprived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c.

I WILL give immediate employment to three or four JOURNEYMEN TINNER who understand their business. I will also take two or three Boys from 15 to 20 years of age, as apprentices to the TIN and COPPERSMITHS business.

th. Thomas Reid.

12th, January, Lexington.

War Department.

NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

THOSE Gentlemen who have applied for Military appointments in the service of the United States, are informed that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying were confirmed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening last. Those who desire to be considered as candidates will see the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER.

Secretary at War.

The printers in the different States are requested to give this place in their Gazettes.

BLANK BOOKS.

Of any description, may be had at this Office on the shortest notice.